

### **REMARKS**

Reconsideration of the above-identified application in view of the above amendments and following remarks is respectfully requested. In the amendment, claim 27 is amended to correct an obvious typographical error in the spelling of "strontium." Claims 30, 40, and 46 are amended for clarity to delete the term "about" from the upper limit of the 2 minute charge level. Claim 30 is also amended for clarity to provide that the toner particles can contain a toner binder resin that comprises a cross-linked styrene acrylate polymer. Claim 32 is amended to clarify that the inorganic particles comprise colloidal silica. Support for these amendments can be found throughout the present application, including the examples of the application as well as the claims as originally filed. For example, see page 8, lines 11-18, and page 19, line 20, through page 20, line 1, of the application. Claim 44 is cancelled without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter therein.

Consideration of the amendment and remarks after final is proper under 37 C.F.R. §1.116 because 1) no new questions of patentability are believed to be presented; 2) no further searching is necessitated because the Examiner has considered subject matter of the same or broader scope in the previously examined claims; 3) the amendment places the application in condition for allowance; and 4) the amendment at least places the application in a better condition for appeal by reducing the number of remaining issues. Entry and consideration of the remarks is thus respectfully solicited.

Applicants thank Examiner Dote for consideration of the last amendment, and withdrawal of various rejections in view thereof. Applicants also thank Examiner Dote for consideration and acknowledgement of the references cited in the Information Disclosure Statement submitted January 14, 2005.

#### **Rejection of claims 4, 17, 30, 35, and 44 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph**

At page 4 of the Office Action, claims 4, 17, 30, 35, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as allegedly failing to comply with the written description requirement. It is alleged that the originally-filed specification does not provide an adequate written description of the toner particles because the term

“cross-linked styrene-acrylate polymer” as recited in claims 30 and 44 is broader than the disclosed toner binder resin because it encompasses the polymer being used other than as a toner binder resin. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 30, from which claims 4, 17, and 35 ultimately depend, is amended to provide that the toner particles can contain a toner binder resin that comprises a cross-linked styrene acrylate polymer, thereby clarifying that the cross-linked styrene acrylate polymer is used as a toner binder resin, as supported by the specification at least at page 9, lines 19-20, of the specification. Claim 44 is canceled, rendering the rejection as to this claim moot. For at least the above reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are in order and are respectfully requested.

**Rejection of claims 4, 17, 30, and 35 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) over Fields et al. ‘880 as evidenced by U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/290,707**

At page 6 of the Office Action, claims 4, 17, 30, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) over Fields et al. ‘880 (U.S. Patent No. 6,692,880 B2) as evidenced by U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/290,707. It is alleged that Fields et al. ‘880 exemplifies a developer comprising a magnetic carrier and toner particles, and that the toner particles comprise 88.9 wt.% of a cross-linked styrene-butylacrylate copolymer associated with the tradename SB77X1, produced by Eastman Kodak, 6.2 wt.% of carbon black, 1.5 wt.% of an organo iron complex charge control agent associated with the tradename T77, and 2.0 wt.% of a polyethylene wax. It is asserted that the toner particles are surface-treated with 0.30 wt.% of hydrophobic silica associated with the tradename R972 silica, obtained from Nippon Aerosil. It is further asserted that Fields et al. ‘880 describes the toner particles as having a MECCA charge-to-mass ratio (Q/m) of -16.8  $\mu\text{C/g}$  after mixing the toner particles with a magnetic carrier for 2 minutes, and that after mixing the toner particles with the magnetic carrier for 10 minutes, the toner particles had a MECCA Q/m of -19.4  $\mu\text{C/g}$ . It is further alleged that the charge ratio of the Q/m at 2 minutes to the Q/m at 10 minutes is 0.9, which is numerically within the range of

about 0.9 to about 1.1 recited in instant claim 30. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

As pointed out in Applicants' previous response, none of the formulations set forth in Fields et al. '880 that recited a 2'/10' MECCA charge ratio of from about 0.9 to about 1.1 have a 2 minute charge level of from about -20 to about -30  $\mu$  C/g. (See Table 3 of Fields et al. '880). Contrary to the position taken by the Patent Office, a charge level of -16.8  $\mu$  C/g does **not** fall within the recited range of about -20 to about -30  $\mu$  C/g. The charge level of -16.8  $\mu$  C/g found in Fields et al. '880 is over 15% greater than the upper limit of -20 of the claimed range. As stated in the MPEP at 2131.03 (III), "prior art which teaches a value or range that is very close to, but does not overlap or touch, the claimed range does not anticipate the claimed range."

While not agreeing with the position taken by the Patent Office, in order to facilitate prosecution, Applicants herein amend claim 30 to delete the term "about" from the upper limit of the 2 minute charge level, so that the upper limit of the claimed range is -20. The charge level taught by Fields et al. '880 does not fall within the recited range of claim 30, from which the other rejected claims depend. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are thus in order, and are respectfully requested.

**Rejection of claims 33, 38, 40, and 41 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), over Fields et al. '880**

At page 7 of the Office Action, claims 33, 38, 40, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), over Fields et al. '880 as evidenced by U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/290,707. Further to the arguments set forth at pages 6 and 7 of the Office Action, it is alleged that the toner particles in Example 6 of Fields et al. '880 meet the compositional limitations recited in the instant claims, except "Fields'880 does not expressly disclose that its toner particles comprise silica as recited in the instant claims" (see page 8 of the Office Action).

Applicants invention as set forth in independent claim 40, from which all other rejected claims ultimately depend, is directed to toner particles comprising

toner resin, at least one charge control agent, inorganic particles in the toner resin, and a surface treatment agent on the surface of the toner particles. Both the surface treatment agent and the inorganic particles comprise silica.

It is admitted by the Patent Office that Fields et al. '880 "does not expressly disclose that its toner particles comprise silica as recited in the instant claims" (see page 8 of the Office Action). Despite this admission, the Patent Office asserts that, because it believes the toner particles of Fields et al. '880 meet the compositional limitations recited in claims 40 and 33, "it is reasonable to presume that the toner particles in example 6 of Fields'880 comprise the silica as recited in the instant claims" (see Office Action at page 9). The Patent Office relies on *In re Fitzgerald*, 205 USPQ 594 (CCPA 1980), for support.

As explained earlier herein, Fields et al. '880 does not teach or suggest a two minute charge level of from -20 to about -30  $\mu$  C/g. The argument presented elsewhere herein is incorporated herein by reference. With regard to the claim of the Patent Office that Fields et al. '880 must inherently disclose the claimed toner particle composition because it meets the "compositional limitations," Applicants note that the toner particle of Fields et al. '880 fails to teach both a particle having a two minute charge level of from -20 to about -30  $\mu$  C/g, and, as admitted by the Patent Office, a toner particle including silica. Reliance on *In re Fitzgerald* is misplaced.

In *Fitzgerald*, the issue to be decided was whether functional limitations asserted to be critical for novelty of a claimed invention could be presumed to be present in products of the prior art that are either identical or only slightly different from the product claimed by a product-by-process claim. The court held that in such as situation, the applicant has the burden of proving that the subject matter shown in the prior art does not inherently possess the novel characteristic relied upon in the claimed subject matter. The issue in the present claims, on the other hand, is whether a physical ingredient, silica, present in the claimed composition, is present in the composition of the applied reference. Unlike a functional quality, a physical ingredient is either present in a composition or it is not. Since the composition at issue is not set forth as a product-by-process, there is no question of what is present in the claimed composition. Similarly, the

reference of Field et al. '880 sets forth a composition, which the Patent Office has admitted does not disclose inclusion of silica. The reference fails to teach or suggest the presence of silica in the toner particles. Under 35 U.S.C. §102, the applied reference must teach each and every feature of the claimed invention to anticipate it. The Patent Office admits the reference does not teach every feature, in particular, that inorganic particles contained in the toner particles comprise silica. The rejection of claims 33, 38, 40 and 41 under at least 35 U.S.C. §102(e) must be withdrawn. With respect to the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), applicants again submit that not every feature of the invention is taught or suggested, including both the presence of silica in the toner particles, and a two minute charge level of from -20 to about -30  $\mu$  C/g. For at least that reason, the rejection should be withdrawn. However, to further prosecution, Applicants submit a statement of common ownership, noting that the present application has a filing date of June 13, 2001, and the Fields et al. '880 reference, which has an issue date of February 17, 2004, can only be used as §102(e)/103 prior art.

#### **STATEMENT OF COMMON OWNERSHIP**

The present application, Application No. 09/880,689, and U.S. Patent No. 6,692,880 B2 were, at the time the invention of Application No. 09/880,689 was made, jointly owned by, or subject to an assignment to, Heidelberg Digital L.L.C. and NexPress Solutions, L.L.C. Copies of the recorded assignments for Fields et al. '880 and the present application were attached to the Applicants' previous response. Accordingly, the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §103(c) apply to the present application with respect to Fields et al. '880, and any 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection for obviousness based on Fields et al. '880 should be withdrawn.

In view of the above arguments, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 33, 38, 40, and 41 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) and 35 U.S.C. §103(a) are in order, and are respectfully requested.

#### **Rejection of claims 13 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), over Fields et al.**

At page 9 of the Office Action, claims 13 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al.

'880 as evidenced by U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/290,707. The previous allegations are asserted. It is further alleged that Fields et al. '880 meets the limitations of the claims regarding polyethylene wax and the formation of a cross-linked styrene-acrylate copolymer by a limited coalescence process. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Each of claims 13 and 22 is dependent, either directly or indirectly, on claim 33, which in turn is dependent on claim 40. The rejection of both claims 33 and 40 in view of Fields et al. '880 have been addressed above and are incorporated herein. In summary, claims 33 and 40 are not anticipated by Fields et al. '880 because Fields et al. '880 does not disclose that the inorganic particles in the toner resin comprise silica. Further, Fields et al. teach does not teach a 2 minute change level of -20  $\mu\text{C/g}$  to about -30  $\mu\text{C/g}$ , as discussed above. Any rejection of claims 33 or 40 for obviousness over Fields et al. '880 is overcome under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §103(c) because of the showing of common ownership of the present application and Fields et al. '880 at the time that the invention of the present application was made. For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are in order, and are respectfully requested.

**Rejection of claims 25 - 27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al. '880 combined with Saha**

At page 10 of the Office Action, claims 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al. '880 as evidenced by U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/290,707, combined with Saha (U.S. Patent No. 5,500,320). For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 25-27 each depend from claim 41, which in turn depends from independent claim 40. As discussed and provided above, any rejection for obviousness based on Fields et al. '880 is overcome under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §103(c) because of the showing of common ownership of the present application and Fields et al. '880 at the time that the invention of the present application was made. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 25-27 over Fields et al. '880 as evidenced by application ' 707 combined with Saha are in order and are respectfully requested.

**Rejection of claims 28 and 29 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al. '880, combined with Saha, and further combined with Creatura.**

At page 12 of the Office Action, claims 28 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al. '880 as evidenced by application '707, combined with Saha, and further combined with Creatura (U.S. Patent No. 5,102,769). For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 28 and 29 ultimately depend from claim 40. As discussed and provided above, any rejection for obviousness based on Fields et al. '880 is overcome under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §103(c) because of the showing of common ownership of the present application and Fields et al. '880 at the time that the invention of the present application was made. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 28 and 29 over Fields et al. '880 as evidenced by application '707 combined with Saha and Creatura is in order and is respectfully requested.

**Rejection of claims 4, 17, 30, 35, and 44 under 35 U.S.C. §102(a), 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al. '466**

At page 15 of the Office Action, claims 4, 17, 30, 35 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), and under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), over Fields et al. '466 (U.S. Patent No. 6,197,466), as evidenced by ACS File Registry No. 60806-47-5. It is alleged that Fields et al. '466 teaches that after mixing the toner particles with the magnetic hard ferrite carrier for 2 minutes, the toner particles had a charge level of  $-15.6 \mu\text{C/g}$ , and after mixing the toner particles with the magnetic hard ferrite carrier for 10 minutes, the toner particles had a charge level of  $-17.6 \mu\text{C/g}$ . It is alleged that two minute charge levels of  $-15.6 \mu\text{C/g}$  meets the limit, "about  $-20 \mu\text{C/g}$ ," in the range "about  $-20$  to about  $-30 \mu\text{C/g}$ " recited in independent claim 30. It is acknowledged by the Patent Office that Fields et al. '466 does not disclose that the charge levels were determined using a MECCA device as recited in Applicants' claims. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 44 is cancelled, rendering the rejection as to this claim moot.

Claim 30 is independent, and all other rejected claims depend ultimately therefrom. As admitted by the Patent Office, Fields et al. '466 does not teach a charge level determined using a MECCA device. Further, as also admitted, the 2 minute charge level of Fields et al. '466 is  $-15.6 \mu\text{C/g}$ , which does **not** fall within the claimed range of  $-20$  to about  $-30 \mu\text{C/g}$ . The disclosed charge level of  $-15.6 \mu\text{C/g}$  is over 22% greater than the upper limit of  $-20 \mu\text{C/g}$  of Applicants' claimed range. As stated in the MPEP at 2131.03 (III), "prior art which teaches a value or range that is very close to, but does not overlap or touch, the claimed range does not anticipate the claimed range."

While not agreeing with the position taken by the Patent Office, in order to facilitate prosecution, Applicants herein amend claim 30 to delete the term "about" from the upper limit of the 2 minute charge level, so that the upper limit of the claimed range is  $-20$ . The charge level taught by Fields et al. '466 does not fall within the recited range of claim 30, from which the other rejected claims depend. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections are thus in order, and are respectfully requested.

**Rejection of claims 2, 5, 6, 14, 16, 23, 31-33, 36, 37-41, 45, and 46 under 35 U.S.C. §102(a), 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al. '466**

At page 18 of the Office Action, claims 2, 5, 6, 14, 16, 23, 31-33, 36, 37-41, 45, and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), and under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), over Fields et al. '466 (U.S. Patent No. 6,197,466), as evidenced by ACS File Registry No. 60806-47-5. The Patent Office asserts that the toner particles in Example 5 of Fields et al. '466 "meet the compositional limitations recited in the instant claims **but for** the presence of colloidal silica or silica in the toner binder resin" (emphasis added, Office Action at page 18, and again at page 19). It is further alleged that the Fields et al. '466 two minute charge level of  $-15.6 \mu\text{C/g}$  meets the limit "about  $-20 \mu\text{C/g}$ " in the range "about  $-20$  to about  $-30 \mu\text{C/g}$ " set forth in independent claims 40 and 46. For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.



Regarding independent claims 40 and 46, and the claims 33, 38 and 41 dependent therefrom, none of the formulations set forth in Fields et al. '466 that recite a 2'/10' MECCA charge ratio of from about 0.9 to about 1.1 have a 2 minute charge level of from -20 to about -30  $\mu$  C/g as claimed by Applicants. As presented earlier herein, the charge level of -15.6  $\mu$  C/g disclosed by Fields et al. '466 does **not** fall within the recited range of about -20 to about -30  $\mu$  C/g, because the charge level of -15.6  $\mu$  C/g is over 22% greater than upper limit of -20 of the claimed range. To further prosecution, claims 40 and 46 are amended to delete the term "about" from the upper limit of the 2 minute charge level, making the upper limit "-20."

Regarding independent claims 31, 32, and 46, and claims 2, 5, 6, 14, 16, 23, 36, 37, 39, and 45 dependent therefrom, these claims set forth that the inorganic particles present in the toner resin are colloidal silica particles. Claim 40, and the claims 33, 38 and 41 dependent therefrom, set forth that the inorganic particles present in the toner resin are silica particles. The Patent Office admits that Fields et al. '466 does **not** disclose toner particles containing inorganic particles that are colloidal silica or silica at pages 18 and 19. Despite this admission, the Patent Office asserts that, because it believes the toner particles of Fields et al. '466 meet the compositional limitations recited in claims 31, 32, 40, and 46, "it is reasonable to presume that the toner particles in example 5 of Fields'466 comprise the colloidal silica or silica as recited in the instant claims" (see Office Action at page 20). The Patent Office relies on *In re Fitzgerald*, 205 USPQ 594 (CCPA 1980), for support.

As discussed earlier herein with regard to Fields et al. '880, reliance on *In re Fitzgerald* is inappropriate. In *Fitzgerald*, the issue to be decided was whether functional limitations asserted to be critical for novelty of a claimed invention could be presumed to be present in products of the prior art that are either identical or only slightly different from the product claimed by a product-by-process claim. The court held that the applicant has the burden of proving that the subject matter shown in the prior art does not inherently possess the novel characteristic relied upon in the claimed subject matter. The issue in the present claims, on the other hand, is whether a physical ingredient, colloidal silica or silica, present in the claimed composition, is present in the composition of the applied reference. Unlike a functional quality, a physical ingredient is either

present in a composition or it is not. Since the composition at issue is not set forth as a product-by-process, there is no question of what is present in the claimed composition. The applied reference of Field et al. '466 sets forth a composition that the Patent Office has admitted does not disclose inclusion of colloidal silica or silica. Under all sections of 35 U.S.C. §102, the applied reference must teach each and every feature of the claimed invention to anticipate it. The Patent Office admits the reference does not teach every feature, in particular, that inorganic particles contained in the toner particles comprise colloidal silica or silica. In the absence of any teaching or disclosure to do so, it would not have been obvious to provide colloidal silica or silica in any composition of Fields et al. '466.

For at least the above reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102(a), §102(e), and §103(a) over Fields et al. '466 are in order and are respectfully requested.

**Rejection of claims 9, 10, 18 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. §102(a), 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al. '466**

At page 20 of the Office Action, claims 9, 10, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), and under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), over Fields et al. '466 (U.S. Patent No. 6,197,466), as evidenced by ACS File Registry No. 60806-47-5. The Patent Office again asserts that "the toner particles in Example 5 of Fields'466 meet the compositional limitations recited in the instant claims but for the presence of the colloidal silica or silica in the toner resin" (see page 21), and that the toner particles are presumed to comprise the colloidal silica or silica recited in instant claims. For at least the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 9, 10, 18, and 19 depend from independent claims 31 or 32, each of which require that the inorganic particles present in the toner resin are colloidal silica particles. As discussed above and incorporated herein, Fields et al. '466 does not teach or suggest that its toner particles contain inorganic particles that are colloidal silica, as admitted by the Patent Office, and, in the absence of further teaching, it would not have been obvious to provide colloidal silica particles in

any composition of Fields et al. '466. For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections are in order and are respectfully requested.

**Rejection of claims 7, 11, 13, 15, 20, 22, and 24 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al. '466, combined with Akimoto**

At page 22 of the Office Action, claims 7, 11, 13, 15, 20, 22, and 24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al. '466, as evidenced by ACS File registry number 60806-47-5, combined with Akimoto (US 5,707,772). For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 7, 11, 13, 15, 20, 22, and 24 depend ultimately from either claim 31 or claim 40. As discussed above, and incorporated herein, none of the formulations set forth in Fields et al. '466 that recite a 2'/10' MECCA charge ratio of from about 0.9 to about 1.1 have a 2 minute charge level of from -20 to about -30  $\mu$  C/g as required by independent claim 40. Fields et al. '466 also does not teach or suggest that its toner particles contain inorganic particles that are colloidal silica or silica as required by independent claims 31 and 40, respectively, as previously presented herein. Akimoto was cited for its alleged teachings regarding a polyethylene releasing agent and does not contain any teaching or suggest to overcome the deficiencies of Fields et al. '466. For at least the above reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are in order and are respectfully requested.

**Rejection of claims 25 - 27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al. '466, combined with Saha**

At page 24 of the Office Action, claims 25-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al. '466, as evidenced by ACS File registry number 60806-47-5, combined with Saha (US 5,500,320). For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 25-27 depend from claim 41, which depends from independent claim 40. As discussed above and incorporated herein, none of the formulations set forth in Fields et al. '466 that recite a 2'/10' MECCA charge ratio of from about 0.9 to about 1.1 have a 2 minute charge level of from -20 to about -30  $\mu$  C/g as required by independent claim 40. Saha was cited for its alleged teachings regarding a strontium

ferrite particles and does not contain any teaching or suggest to overcome the deficiencies of Fields et al. '466. For at least the above reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are in order and are respectfully requested.

**Rejection of claims 28 and 29 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al. '466, combined with Saha and further combined with Creatura**

At page 25 of the Office Action, claims 28 and 29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Fields et al. '466, as evidenced by ACS File Registry No. 60806-47-5, combined with Creatura (US 5,102,769). For the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

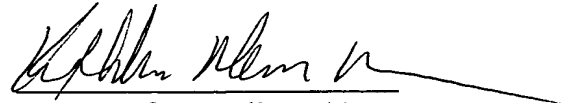
Claims 28 and 29 ultimately depend from independent claim 40. As discussed above and incorporated herein, none of the formulations set forth in Fields et al. '466 that recite a 2'/10' MECCA charge ratio of from about 0.9 to about 1.1 have a 2 minute charge level of from -20 to about -30  $\mu$  C/g as required by independent claim 40. Saha was cited for its alleged teachings regarding strontium ferrite particles, and Creatura was cited for its alleged teachings regarding magnetic carrier particles coated with a polymeric coating. Neither secondary reference contains any teaching or suggest to overcome the deficiencies of Fields et al. '466. For at least the above reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are in order and are respectfully requested.

**CONCLUSION**

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants respectfully submit all of pending claims 2, 4-7, 9-11, 13-20, 22-33, 35-41, 45, and 46 are in condition for allowance. Prompt and favorable action in the form of a Notice of Allowance is thus respectfully solicited.

Should the Examiner require anything further, or have any questions, the Examiner is asked to contact Applicants' undersigned representative.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kathleen Neuner Manne', is written over a horizontal line.

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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.